



# THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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LITTLE FROM NORFOLK.

From the Petersburg Express.

AUG. 18, 1862.

Perhaps it is best I should not state from our present position, as we are "still living" for Yankees, and they might get a glimpse of our whereabouts and avoid our route.

I have late news from Norfolk. Great consternation prevailed there last week, owing to the reported onward march in that direction of General Anderson's division. The Yankees cavalry from Suffolk are said to have carried the news to Portsmouth with fearful rapidity, causing quite a panic.

The Yankees in Norfolk are in constant dread of the new Virginia, and the Union newspaper there is urging that the Minnesota be sent farther down the river to protect them against the too near approach of the monster. Burnside is making every preparation for an onward move on the south side of the James, and every thing in Norfolk is active. The large warehouses have been taken to store provisions for his army, and the N. & P. railroad has been regaged, and a locomotive and train put on so as to expedite the transportation of troops and provisions to Suffolk and other points on the road. Pickets are guarding the lines as far as the conquered territory extends, even to North Carolina, and a reward is offered of one thousand dollars for any one caught entering our lines. I learn that Mr. William Stevens, a most estimable gentleman of Norfolk, has been arrested and thrown in prison—threatened with death for attempting to run the Yankee blockade. Cannot our government take some steps looking to the release of what the Yankees term "political prisoners"? The state of affairs in all the country which the Yankees have taken possession of is deplorable; everything is done to annoy and exasperate our people who are unfortunate enough to have been caught in their meshes. We, of Norfolk, would gladly go down and drive the Yankees from our homes and families at any moment, and could do so with perfect ease if allowed. The negroes in Norfolk have been bambooled by the Yankees completely; have left their masters and have the impudence to offer to hire themselves back?

McClellan, it is said, has a real out and out negro Brigade under his command. It is highly probable that they are fully as good as the other trash southern men have had to fight, but then they will stand our very little better if any.

Coffee is selling in Norfolk for 40 cents per lb, and there is very little of it in market. Salt is hard to get, the Yankees allowing so much only to each family.

During the recent visit in your part of the country, my lines were cast in many a pleasant place; to Mr. Jurnas, near the race course, and his most estimable lady. I beg to make my acknowledgements for many acts of kindness—shall never forget them.

Yours,

EDWARD H. BRITTON.

Marshal, some imputation having been given out that a formidable scouting party had been entertained by this lady. Subsequent examination, however, has proved the report to have been all originated from a horse-squall. The movements of the night are not such as would embellish history, and those badly scared would have the matter "dried up," but it has leaked out, and these things always bear telling.

## CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1862.

The news received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

**Our colored carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.**

### A Miscellaneous Spirit.

We observe with pain (remark the Saundersville *Georgia*.) that war correspondents of some of our daily contemporaries, in their efforts to effectually lubricate some favorite officer or regiment with their adulterous slimes, seek to disparage the bravery and efficiency of soldiers and officers from other States. The attempt is as futile as it is unnatural, and it is calculated to excite the contempt of all whose interests are identified with our common country, and are not the mere tools of a foolish and miserable sectional propositon.

In secret communications to a Georgia paper, a correspondent endeavors to illustrate the courage of Georgia troops by comparing their achievements with the efforts of a North Carolina and Alabama regiment to perform the same feats. It is ill-timed and unwise to attempt thus to excite jealousy among the brave defenders of the country—to attempt to elevate the troops of one State by pulling down those of another. Georgians—brave, gallant freemen as they are—want not glory on such terms. On every battle field and in every conflict Georgia's sons have proven themselves worthy of the glorious old commonwealth. But they claim no distinction at the expense of brother soldiers who are enduring the same hardships and fighting for the same object—liberty. They are willing, where all are worthy, to share the honors. Some may not be fortunate in position or others, but all are brave alike—patriotic alike determined to win their independence or leave their country a desert.

### The Great West.

There is, very evidently, in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a strong opposition to the present war upon the South. The tone of the press of those States, the public meetings, and the Democratic conventions, all prove this, conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war, *per se*; but assumes the form of opposition to Abolitionism, coercion, and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it otherwise; for, in that event, the individuals giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee bastile, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the approaching Fall elections. Whether, so far as we are concerned, this amounts to anything or not, we will not pretend to say; but of one thing there can be no doubt: there is no longer a united North—but divided counsels everywhere prevail, and "Conservatism" now dares to raise its head, where, a few short months ago, its expression would have been followed with the severest punishment.

This Conservatism, however, is pretty much confined to the great West, where the light of freedom has not yet entirely departed, and where men still dare, sometimes, to speak, act, and reason for themselves. In witness of this, we refer to some recent extracts from Western papers, which we have published, and to the proceedings of the Indiana Democratic Convention, on the 20th July last.

In that Convention, all the speakers denounced the Abolitionists, unspareingly, and condemn Lincoln's emancipation policy severely. Mr. Wyckoff, of Kentucky, is reported to have said, that he was "for the Union, if the South and slavery were not interfered with; but if the war was waged to free the slaves, not another drop of blood ought to be spilled." "Your Lovegoes, Phillips, and Greeley" say they can't fight no fight any longer, unless you will arm the negroes. Will you ever consent to this?" "Cries of 'No! never!'" "I have already said that slavery was the cause of this rebellion."

The Constitution, with its prohibitions, its guarantees, and its restrictions, has been more regarded by the party now in power, than you do a last year's almanac." "I am for a white man's war against the Abolitionists."

A FEDERAL MUTINY.—The abolition policy of the Federal Administration is producing a vast deal of demoralization in the army. This intelligence, says the Memphis Appeal, reaches us from every point where they have a force stationed. Resignations of officers are of frequent occurrence, and they are bold in declaring they enlisted only to fight for the Union, and not the negro; while among the men a spirit of insubordination also exists.

We have information that on Friday last one of the Indiana regiments in camp Memphis struck arms and declared they would not battle for Abolitionism any longer. They said they had become convinced that that was the object of the war, and they would assist no longer. The officers, it is said participated in the movement. One of the German regiments was sent out to coerce them, when a collision occurred, in which the Indiana's killed and wounded a number of their adversaries. The difficulty had not ended when our informant left. Great dissatisfaction also exists in a number of other regiments.

[Jackson Mississippian, 31st.]

A TERRIBLE SCARE AT WASHINGTON.—The feeling in Washington about Jackson's expected raid is that city is intense. A few nights since a sentinel, four miles from the city, hearing a drove of mules approaching, fired his piece and ran in, the mules at the same time running out. A correspondent of the New York Express says:

Their disorderly retreat, however, did not allay the excitement; the impression had gone out that a cavalry raid, under the command of the ghost, perhaps, of the departed Ashby, was the advancing party; the signal gun was fired, and the long roll beat; "there was hurrying to and fro of brave men," and "mounting in hot haste." As daylight intervened, the horses which had been shot, was found, and one of the horses taken from the hoof served to trace the source from whence the stampede came. It was found to be the farm of the widow lady heretofore mentioned, and although it was soon made manifest that the Confederate cavalry raid was nothing more than an escape of animals from her pasture, extreme caution induced the authorities to cause the arrest of all the parties, white and colored, on the premises, and repair them to the office of the Postmaster.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, followed in the same strain. He said:

"The Republican party is retained in power the Government is in some forever. Only conservative men in the country exist. We demanded the President's emancipation scheme, as calculated to enslave the white while freeing the black, and insisting that New England was making off the money, holding all the contracts, and sparing with lower soldiers in the field, and lighter burdens of taxation than the West. We are made their hewers of wood and drawers of water, while they run the negro exclusively for money."

This is, certainly, very plain talk, and shows clearly that the "great West" is by no means bound to the grasp of the domineering East. Her interests, says one of the speakers, are with the South; and, we may add, if she would only act upon this side, she might by cutting loose from her Eastern master, secure her prosperity now and forever.

Mr. Vallandigham, in one of his speeches in Congress, said: "There is a West!" The words were, perhaps, ominous, and the "beginning of the end," which so many hearts are anxiously beating to witness; may have commenced in the facts and sentiments to which we have just alluded.

A meeting in Butler county, Ohio, has also declared that "The Federal Government should be taught that the Great West will not permit itself to be utterly ruined and impoverished by a partial Congress!"

Her obvious policy then is, as we have already intimated, to cut loose from the North and East; and, if she will not unite her destiny with that of the Southern Confederacy, at least establish a bond of peace and unity with it, by which means she may be able to retain her trade with the South, and become, really and truly, "the Great West."

The Arkansas—Report of Captain Brown.

From the Jackson Mississippi, July 28th.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DISTRICT, Vicksburg, July 25, 1862.

Editor Daily Mississippi—Sir: I am directed by the Brigadier General Commanding, to hand you the accompanying communications from Captain Brown of the C. S. gunboat Arkansas, for publication.

The first letter refers to the fight in Yazoo River, before the Ram entered the Mississippi, where she encountered the whole Yankee fleet.

Whilst everything connected with the recent trip of the "Arkansas" from Yazoo City to this place is interesting to all of us, it is also due to Captain Brown and his brave crew that this, not the least brilliant of her noble exploits, should be made public.

Very respectfully,  
Your ob't servant,  
J. F. GIRAULT.

A. A. General,  
STEAMER "ARKANSAS," Vicksburg, July 25th, 1862.

GENERAL: The Benton, or whatever iron-clad that we disabled, was left with colors down, evidently agreed to prevent sinking, about one mile and a half above the mouth of the Yazoo, (in Old River,) on the right hand bank, or bank across from Vicksburg.

I wish it to be remembered that we whipped this vessel, made it run out of the fight and haul down colors, with two less guns than they had; and at the same time fought two "Rams" which were firing at us with great guns and small arms—this too, with our miscellaneous crew who had never, for the most part, been on board a ship or big guns. I am, General, very respectfully, your ob't servant.

J. N. BROWN,  
Lieut. Commanding.  
To Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, Commanding Defences at Vicksburg.

A true copy, J. F. GIRAULT.

A. A. General,  
C. S. GUNBOAT ARKANSAS, Vicksburg, July 23, 1862.

SIX: I beg leave herewith to send list of names of the killed and wounded of the detachment who so nobly volunteered from the forces of your command, on June last, to aid in making up a crew for this vessel, to wit:

Killed—John Kane, private, Pinckney's Batt. La. Vols.; Charles Madden, private, Clinch's Batt. La. Artillery; Henry Shields, Co. "E," Antonio Flores, Co. "C," and Daniel O'Sullivan, Co. "A," of the 28th La. Vols. Total killed, five.

Wounded—Wm. Alexander, private, Clinch's Batt. La. Artillery; Thomas Lynch, Sergeant, Clinch's Batt. La. Artillery; Bernard Martinez, private, 28th La. Vols. Total wounded, four. Total killed and wounded, nine.

I regret the loss of these men to the vessel and to their country. They fought well.

Very Respectfully,  
J. N. BROWN,  
Commander C. S. N.

To Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, Commanding at Vicksburg.

A true copy, J. F. GIRAULT,  
Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

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CHAS. A. PRIVATEER.—The schooner John Elliott, Captain Wood, from Cape Haytien, 5th inst., which arrived at Boston on the 28th, was chased by a privateer on the 12th thirty miles southward of Bermuda.

The privateer was discovered about daylight, the wind being quite light at the time, and she rapidly gained on the schooner, but a good breeze coming up, the John Elliott sailed away from her. The privateer (a hermaphrodite brig) continued the chase until about three o'clock in the afternoon.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

An article recently appeared in an English paper in this city, to the effect that men were being enlisted here for the Mexican (Liberal) army. Upon inquiry, I find this to be true, several recruits having already been forwarded to Mexico via California and Sonora. The last statement is true, and these men are to serve in the northeast. The privateer will no doubt soon put a stop to this business.

Several gentlemen in high positions are said to be mixed up in the matter.

L. M. MOSS.

WANTED.

AN large quantities, to be delivered at the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., the bark from the root and smaller branches of the wild or forest Poplar, Dogwood, Willow, &c.

A true copy will be paid for these articles on delivery.

JULY 29, 1862.—1m.

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